The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,527—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

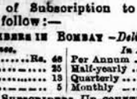
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocomada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Parts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolliem, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th June, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Gotch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,343 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,493 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 400
Second Class passage ..... „ 235

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates, a favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO PENANG.

THE S. S. CULNA, 2,000 Tons, at 6 p.m. 3rd June.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 5th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without wine.
Suez	360	230	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	560	340	140	Including Wine.
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	610	360	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MASILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Rummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

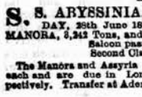
THIS Steamer will sail on the 5th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

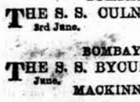


THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck. Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

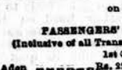


THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(a)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(a)	MONGOLIA	2823	536	A. Coleman	27th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(a)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
—	THIBET	2503	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(a)	MIRZAPORE	3768	600	A. Parish	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin, 9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	580	O. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3½ p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Screws, by order of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. and on account of the concerned:—

L. M. & Co—398H—70 bales of cotton, damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE PAPERS, OLD CUP-BOARDS, EMPTY BOXES, &c., AT THE OLD HIGH COURT.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place by order of the Official Assignee of the Bombay High Court, a large collection of waste papers, old cupboards, empty boxes, &c., &c.

At the same place and at the same time.

By order of the Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court.

A large collection of waste papers, boxes, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Banding, Flannel Roller, Friction Cloth, Heald Yarn, yarn of different colours, Brushes, Picking Sticks, &c., &c., in store of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, by order of the official liquidators appointed by the High Court of Bombay, the following:—

Banding, Broom, Grinding, square-winding and wheel, Brushes, Roller-bleaner and Winding Flannel, Friction Cloth, Heald Yarn, Oil Mows, Pickers, Picking Sticks, Roller Skins, Skeners for Roving and Stubbing, yarns of different colours, old iron, timber, and lots of unserviceable stores.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June 1879. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jamsetjee Bundar, Colaba, by order of Messrs J. C. Bushby & Co., and on account of the concerned:—

J. C. B. & Co.—D. 70 Bales Rangoonred Dharwar Cotton, damaged by sea water, or more if recovered.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instruction to sell by Public Auction at his residence Bandora Hill. The valuable & handsomehouse hold furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, piano by Schiedmayer, &c., of J Brooks, Esquire.

Full particulars will be published hereafter.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

3 Cases Turkey red carries.
5 Bales Grey Dhooties.
2 „ Gray Shirting.
On account of Ibrahimjee Dawoodbhoy.
J. M. F.—3 Cases Eau de cologne.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, piano by Schiedmayer, &c, &c., at Bandora Hill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1879.

USEFUL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL, good quality, pure wool, 28/29", in pieces of 24/25 yards at Rs. 22-8 per piece. Cash Remittance or reference in Bombay. Apply to the Godownkeeptr, JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RAIN GAUGES, BY CASELLA.

IN best Japanned Metal with Funnel, Glass Bottle, and Graduated Glass Measure. Rs. 15.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON MAJOR A. N. E. RIDDELL, 18th Regiment N. I., are requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned, as early as possible.

J. G. E. GRIFFITH, Major, 18th N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, 28th May 1879.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs. each.
FF	11-8 do	do.
FFF	12 do	do.
F	1 lb. tin 9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do 8	do.
FFF	do 10	do.
F	½ do 10	do.
FF	do 10	do.
FFF	do 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 24 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

OWNER of STEAM VESSELS are here by informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 8 of Act II of 1864 (an Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers, or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay) is, on and after this date, to be forwarded to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when a survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to
4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ..... Rs. 6,30,500
Cash..... „ 3,440

Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Trustees a Guarantee Fund of
3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,
In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9TH.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
MR. HARRY W. CORBYN
by his
BOMBAY FRIENDS,

When, by the kind permission of Mr. JOHN WILSON, the entire GREAT WORLD CIRCUS COMPANY will appear together with A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS in the MOST NOVEL, UNIQUE AND CLASSICAL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT Ever presented to the Bombay Public.

For particulars see future advertisements and bills.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Gallery ..... Rs. 1
Orchestra Stalls ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... Annas 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8. Performance to begin at 9 precisely.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 119th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 119th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

THE ALTAMONT on Cumballa Hill, lately vacated by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa, just vacated by Mr. Slater. Rent Rs. 150. Water laid on and it has an advantage of English Water-closets. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from October next, the most pleasantly situated BUNGALOW on the Top of Malabar Hill, Tarwady, lately in the occupation of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 10th June, 1879, the BUNGALOW No. 93, on Malabar Hill, on Harkness Road, now in the occupation of the Turkish Consul. Rent Rs. 180. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Hon. Mr. Balfour. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE BUNGALOW No. 134, on Malabar Hill, known as THE LAND'S END, lately vacated by Mr. Prescot. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

BREACH CANDY—A partly furnished BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, in the compound of Sormarsett House. Rent Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

Head Office—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

Edward Budd, Esq., *Governor.*
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
William Keswick, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
John P. Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*
Wm. A. Hore, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,068,060.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000 on which five Annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 6	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of those expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 3	3 9 0	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 30th October 1877. Agents.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"*A*" *or best quality, with tang rivets.*
Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 25
"*B*" *or medium quality, with pin rivet.*
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"*C*" *or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.*
Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	Rs. 25. Nett per doz.	Dessert Forks	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25. „ „	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons	11. „ „	Egg Spoons	12 8
&c.,	&c.,	&c.	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure*, and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz	per doz. Rs.	4	0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz	do.	5	4
Quarts do. 3 doz	do.	6	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF
EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels 4 robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
The Original Oxford Cloth, Cool, Soft and Absorbing, ... six Rs. 36

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
New French Cambric, Latest Designs ... six Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
The New Material, Tropical Flannel Shrinkless ..... six Rs. 46

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Fine Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c... six Rs. 23

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Superfine Long Cloth. Best Linen Fronts, &c ..... six Rs. 28

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Ex Super Long Cloth. For Dress, &c. six Rs. 31

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Best Wove Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk. six Rs. 52

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Best Silk and Wool, a Splendid Assortment ..... six Rs. 52

HOAR & Co.'s SHIRTS.
Leave nothing to be desired are perfect in fit, and carefully Sewn.

HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS.
Thin Scotch Tweeds, a Large Assortment of Stylish Designs ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s OFFICE SUITS.
India Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s SEEGE SUITS.
Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour ..... Rs. 30

HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SUITS.
Best West of England Broad Cloth, Rs. 75 to Rs. 85

HOAR & Co's SHIKAR SUITS.
Strong Hand-made Drills, Rs. 16 to ..... Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS.
Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18 to ..... Rs. 21

HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS.
Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ..... Rs. 36

HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS.
Super Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ..... Rs. 42

HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS.
Fancy Angolas, Cashmeres, Rs. 12, 14, 16 and ... Rs. 18

HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS.
Chipping Norton Whipcord ..... Rs. 24
Bedford Cord ..... Rs. 26

HOAR & Co.'s CLOTHING is made up with correct taste and finished in the best West End style.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.
Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders.

The Travellers' Kit House. } HOAR & COMPANY, TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, &c., BOMBAY. { 3, Rampart Row.

FANS.

	Rs.	a.
WHITE SATIN, with carved ivory handle, white plume on the top, and spanales	6	0
do with rose, painted and white tassel	6	8
do flowers and tassel	7	0
do nicely carved handle, with roses beautifully painted across	10	0
BLACK SATIN with plain ivory handle and white plume on the top	10	0
WHITE SATIN with painted flowers and lace work, tassel white and gold	10	0
do with blue plume, all round the top and sides painting of birds and flowers in centre	12	0
do with painting of butterfly and rose, white plume on the top and lace work in centre	12	0
do with flowers raised in white silk	12	0
do with painted butterfly and flowers with border of lace and silk work	15	0
do with painted scene of 3 figures dancing beautifully carved	15	0
BLUE SATIN with a double row of peacocks feathers at the top and singlerow across the centre, plain ivory handles, very neat	15	0
WHITE SATIN with painted flowers, and carved handles.	15	0
do with painted flowers, red plume on the top and lace work tassel of white and gold	15	0
VIOLET SATIN with flowers and plume, on the top, plain waved ivory handle	18	0

	Rs.	a.
WHITE SATIN with view of cottage and girl tending chickens, splendidly carved handle	20	0
do with bird flowers and lace work, carved ivory handle	20	0
do with raised bouquet in the centre, tassel of gold and white silk, plain ivory handle.	20	0
do neat ivory handle with figure and scenery, tassel of white and gold	20	0
BLACK SILK with painted butterflies, very pretty	8	0
do with painted flowers and carved handle.	8	0
do with painted flower and black plume on the top, carved handle	12	0
do with silver spangles, carved handle	12	0
do with ivory painted view and flowers, carved handle	12	0
do with painted roses an l carved handle	15	0
do with gold spangles and ebony and gold handled, in case of black and gold	15	0
do with bird and nest painted in white, also scent bottle concealed by tassel	15	0
do with painted flowers and butterflies, elaborately carved handle	18	0
BLACK FEATHERS carved handle	8	0
RED SILK with beautiful painting of birdsnest, with plain rosewood handle	30	0

Also a large selection of Fans from Rs. 2-8.

LADIES' POUCHES OR SIDE BAGS.

	Rs.	a.
Bright Grained Leather, ornamented with gussets, line with silk, silver plated frames, and suspending chain and plain Belt fastener	18	0
Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated ornaments, lined with silk, engraved silver plated frames, engraved suspending chain and filagree belt fastener	20	0
Black Velvet silver plated ornaments do do	20	0
Plain Black Velv

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 2ND JUNE 1879.

In the absence of telegrams from home owing to the Whitsuntide holidays there has been next to nothing doing here to-day, and there are very few fluctuations of any kind to report.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	50,10,240
Do. Branches.....	Inc.	,,	10,774
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	9,11,953
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	7,47,711
Cash Credits.....	Dec.	,,	1,03,910
Loans	Inc.	,,	24,15,738
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	,,	13,75,204
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	22,920
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	16,58,867

Although the increase in the Cash Balance is due mainly to the large addition to the Government balance, there can be little doubt that the position is in favour of easier money. The heavy increase in Loans and Bills Discounted is attributable in all probability to advances against Government Paper, at all events it is pretty certain that it cannot arise from ordinary business, which is now contracted to very small limits, and as these advances will probably be worked off at short dates we may look for the position of the Bank becoming rapidly stronger.

EXCHANGE, as was to be expected from the rise in Bar Silver in London on Saturday, has shown increased firmness to-day, and rates must be quoted 1-16d. to ⅛d. per rupee higher all round. There is very little doing here now that the export season is practically over, but so long as Silver continues to advance in price rates must rise, and the expectation here is still in that direction. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	..s.	7 15-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	..s.	8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..s.	8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...s.	8d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2-12		,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any business of importance to-day, but the feeling is very firm, and we quote :—Fours, Rs. 92 ; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96¾ ; New, Rs. 96¼ Up to the time of writing we have no news from Calcutta as to the result of the applications for the balance of the new loan, but the general idea here appears to be that the average will be between Rs. 96 to Rs. 96¼.

The SHARE MARKET continues very dull and values tend downward. Bank of Bombay have receded ½ per cent. closing at Rs. 670. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press Companies there is an advance of Rs. 60 in Albert Company of Kurrachee and Rs. 50 in Sind and Punjaub, but Indian Press are Rs. 15 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very dull owing to the adverse appearance of the Market for local goods and Yarns, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Khandesh, Rs. 10 in Madras United, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey, Morarjee Goculdass and Soonderdass, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, and Hindustan, and Rs. 60 per share in Prince of Wales.

COTTON to-day has remained extremely quiet, and the purchases for export have been confined to a few small lots of Good Fair Omrawuttoo. Buyers are not likely to operate at all freely until we have further advices from Liverpool, and even then we question whether they are likely to be of a character to induce any activity as to the Whitsuntide holidays in Lancashire extend pretty well over the entire week. Arrivals here on Saturday were 4,034 bales, making 14,400 bales for the three days. The suspension is announced to-day of Ruttonsey Poonsey and Co., well known here for many years as large dealers in Cotton. The immediate cause is understood to be heavy losses of Cotton in transit by country craft during the late bad weather, but we also hear that the firm have large sums locked up in some of the Mill Companies now in liquidation. It is reported that a compromise is being attempted. Closing quotations for Cotton are :—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs.	255	per candy
Good Omra ..... ,,	,,	247	,,
F. G. F. do ..... ,,	,,	243	,,
G. F. do ..... ,,	,,	240	,,
Good Dhollera ..... ,,	,,	242	,,
F. G. F. do ..... ,,	,,	236	,,
G. F. do ..... ,,	,,	233	,,

SEEDS are very quiet, Linseed being now quoted at Rs. 7-4, Rapeseed at Rs. 7-5 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are dull in the extreme. For Liverpool by Steam rates are offering freely at 20s., and by Sail the quoted rate is 16s. 3d., but there is nothing doing and the quotation is almost nominal. For Havre there is some enquiry by Steam at 30s. and for Trieste and Venice 35s. payable here is now asked.

PIECE GOODS show a very quiet feeling, the up-country demand having declined to a very limited scale, in part owing to the usual suspension of operations for the monsoon, but in some measure to the liberal purchases of three weeks and a month ago having pretty well suplied the consuming Markets. Prices are decidedly weaker and a decline of anna 1 to annas 2 per piece would have to be accepted to induce business. Local goods are dull and difficult of sale, and Yarns are annas ½ to annas ¼ per lb. lower with a marked pressure to sell.

COALS continue quiet but steady, and with the exception of a sale of Laird's Welsh Hartley to arrive per Speke Hall at Rs. 22½ per ton alongside we have not heard of any fresh business. Buyers are slow to operate for distant cargoes, but prices are not likely to give way materially so long as supplies on the spot are so limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	60,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,00	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India..	37,52	250 £12-1-6		6 do	107

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	180	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.		800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct		500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.		840
Bellary	1,000	all	25	5 do		470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s.		470
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do		50
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	30 do		450
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	600	500	all	15 do		150
East India Press Co...	893	1,000	all	100 do		893
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		950
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	75 p.s.		475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do		215
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do		250
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do		440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct		500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.		500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	606	3,000	1,700	..	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	475	all	25 p.s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	800
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p. ct	60
Bhownuggur M., and P. Company	800	2,000	all	40 p.s.	600
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	740
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company....	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*	15
Broach Mills	1,800	500	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Choria S. and W. Co.....	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Choria S. and W. Co., Central India S. and W. Company	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	625
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	570
Empress S. and W. Co..	3,000	2,000	all	55 p.s*	280
Ismiug S. and W. Co....	3,750	500	all	..	350
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	20 p.s.	830
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	785
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	25 p.s*	450
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	15 p.s*	650
M. Muncujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	875
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	560
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	1,170
Mandvis S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	2
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	nominal
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,065
Muzagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	925
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	958	1,000	all	80 p.	160
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	715
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	nominal
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	500	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.c*	590
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	75
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	28 p.s	500
Soonderdas Spinning..	64	1,000	all	75 p.s	560
Do do. ¼ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.c	120
Shalopore S. and W. Co.	566	1,000	all	20 p. s	750
Victoria Mills	575	1,000	all	25 p. s.	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 31st May as compared with the statement issued on the 23rd May :—

LIABILITIES.	23rd May. Rs.	31st May. Rs.
Proprietors Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,35,744	1,04,45,484
Do do. at Branches	17 82 573	17 93 297
Other Deposits	1,50 92 733	1,60,46,886
Post Bills.....	9,602	8 9 9
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	3,(0,401	3,9,535
	3,78,10 562	4,38,41,771
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	28,93 810	36,41,021
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	18,98 463	17 94 543
Loans on Security of do. do.....	34,46 442	36,82 1-0
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,214	12,139
Bills Discounted	1,56,61,267	1,72,36,471
Stamps	3,020	2,998
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,43,368		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,368	3,48,368
Bullion	5,44,065	2,90,547
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	1,06,863	58 443
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,29,11,074	1,45,69 941
	3,78,20,562	4,38,41,771

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE TORTUNE, 450 tons, Captain C. F. Patterson, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Singapore, 26th April, brought a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER AFRICANA, 107 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Mozambique, 6th May, brought a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER GOOLAMAH, 90 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Zanzibar, 12th May, brought a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

THE S. S. HENRY BOLCKOW, 625 tons, Captain W. Crowder, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CULNA, 1,557 tons, Captain G. D. Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 16th May, with a general cargo of 16,095 bags rice, 2,788 bags gram, and 3,999 bags paddy.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Culna (s)	Clarke	Rangoon, May 16.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Oriental, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
29	City of Hankow ..... Muir	London, Mar 7.
	Commonwealth ..... Cooper	Marseilles, Jan 26.
	Bardiana ..... Perron	Bombay, May 15.
	Henrietta ..... DeLavet	Mauritius, Apr 10.

DEPARTURES.

May 29.—Steamer Reliance.

PASSENGERS.

For Henrietta—Crew of Arab Faize Rebany, seventeen in all, saved after cyclone, in Lat 14-10 N, Long 83-10 E.

Per Commonwealth—News—In Lat 18-21 N, Long 88-8 E, picked up ship-wrecked crew, 21 hands, in a boat belonging to the Brig Pacelan Shaw, natives ; the Brig founder-d ; they were 8 days in the boat without food or water ; brought them on to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
30	Decean(s).....	Calcutta.
	31 Chanda (s)	Calcutta & N P.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
31	Mecca (s)	Rangoon & NP.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Decean, from Calcutta, this morning :—To Madras—Mr Wies, Mr Cherry, and Mr Lindquist. To Galle—Mr Saunders. To Suez—Mr Forbes and infant. To Brindisi—Captain King. To Venice—Dr and Mrs Barry, and Miss Barry and Mr O Lach. To Southampton—Thos Steel, Mr McCool, Mr Pidmarsh, Mr Rogers, Dr Wall, Mr and Mrs Miller, Mr Look, Mrs Thomas, 3 children, Mr Blair, Mrs Western, Mrs Beer, Miss Wylie, and Mrs Clarke.

Per s s Chanda, from Calcutta, to-day :—From Bimlipatam—Mr Hay. From Vizagapatam—Rev J Hay, Rev Jugganathan, Mr and Mrs Delizaria, Mr Horsburgh. From Coconada—Rev A V Timpany, Rev J Craig, Rev J W Beer, and Capt Vallat.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Decean, this evening from Madras :—To Southampton—Mr and Mrs Howden, 4 children, Mr Watson, Mr Partridge, Mr Gilmore, Miss Norah Money, Mr Scggs and Mr Robson. To Venice—Mr O'Brien.

Per s s Mecca, for Rangoon, to-day :—For Musulipatam—Miss Brand-n. For Rangoon—Surgeon-Major Thomson, Mrs Boyd, Lieut Stansfield, Mrs Thompson, Mr Cawthorne, Mr Martyre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—2 cases electro plateware, Hassam Ahmed.
Clan Stuart s—100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Russooljee ; 100 boxes bar soap, Surufally Heptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Callirhoe—50 cases matches, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy : 90 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom ; 3 cases glassware and 5 packages earthenware, Issac Noormahamed.
Sumatra s—23 cases oilmanstore, Surufally Heptoola.
Khedive s—1 case playing cards, Cooper and Co ; 30 cases claret, Wm Watson and Co.
Khiva s—4 cases sparkling, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Sumatra s—4 cases needles, L Narsen and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—25 cases brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Narcissus—613 cwts rapeseed, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Abercane—75 cwts cotton seeds, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 18 bales hides and skins, Mamed Jarmal ; 41 bales cotton waste, D Japal ; 1532 cwts myrabollams and 17 bales hemp, Jaitha Purshotam ; 400 cwts bone, Natha Essa.
Egbert s—300 cwts myrabollams, W and A. Graham and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 125 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedas ; 24 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee ; 46 bales wool, Venichund Jotiram ; 72 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee ; 55 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 12 bales cotton, Abba Row ; 61 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram ; 85 cwts ginseer, Mogjee Caramsee ; 37 bales cotton waste, C Feermahomed ; 31 bales wool, Khetseedas Hurmookroy.
Wistow Hall s—150 cwts myrabollams and 107 bales cotton, Tikoo H Moos and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 78 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 57 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 5 bales wool, Tulockchund Kewalram ; 100 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co ; 40 cases cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 256 bales cotton and 9 bales twist waste, Gaddum and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondejee.
India s—200 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Coldstream—200 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co.
Thersby—47 cwts buffalo horns, George Lockhart and Co : 200 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8844 cwts coffee, Macainon, Mackenzie and Co ; 50 cwts cotton, Viraram Ebram and Co ; 50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 325 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4 cases Tahelis, George Lockhart and Co ; 5 0 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co : 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co : 250 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co
Tuscany s—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1110 Egbert (s), Faulkner—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1592 Clan Stuart s—100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Russooljee ; 100 boxes bar soap, Surufally Heptoola.
1728 Wistow Hall (s), Collin—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1087 Abercrane, Evans—Gaddum & Co.
1600 Duncow, Larce.—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
1296 Whitchir, Swap—Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

688 Coldstream, Walker—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
1368 Frolic, Rush—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
672 Toffcombe, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1349 Victoria, Bayley—Farnham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1060 Tuscany, Gough—W and A Graham and Co.
1243 Thessaly (s), Harbord—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR PENANG AND NEGAPATAM.

1657 Culna (s), Clarke—B I S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

269 Osprey, Hughes—B. K. Feerozjee.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper—The Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.

358 Bridgetown, Crisp—The Captain.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Esse Bin Califa.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1227 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Seaton—Mails, 20th June.
1728 Venetia (s), Ferris—Mails, 6th June.

NOT FIXED.

1613 Ashburne (s), Hall—W and A Graham & Co.
1219 Callierhoe, Dolyguy Edward, Bates and Co.
1350 Clan Stuart (s), Cowley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
530 Eagle, Atkinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.
450 Fortune, Petterson.
975 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1204 Hannibal, Skrimshire—Finlay, Muir and Co.
625 Henry Bolckow (s) Crowden.
1072 James Livesay, Smith—Edward, Bates & Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinnott—Wallace and Co.
1430 Lucile, Scott—The Captain.
1045 Mona, Evans—Owen and Odell.
1299 Mallowdale, Dornan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1582 P. N. Blanchard, Blanchard—The Captain.
1268 Peruvian Cengress, Power—The Captain.
762 Roraima (s), Picot—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith—The Captain.
498 Volkerion, Mandale—Framjee Nusserwanjee.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

597 Amherstah (s), Bishop.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
985 Clarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1090 Dalhousie (s), Powell.
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
1709 Tenasserim (s), Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 27.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion :—

39th Regiment—Lieut (Local Captain) Irving to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Luby, promoted.

106th Regiment—Sub-Lieut Coke to be Lieut.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon E Palmer, in medical charge 4th N I, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Clarke, vacated on promotion to the administrative grade.

13th N I, Lieut Collins, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Measham, vacated on completion of his five years' tenure of appointment.

36th N I, Lieut Col Ward, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, vice Scott, vacated on attaining Colonel's allowances. Lieut Col Worsley, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Ward. Major Michell, Staff Corps, attached, to be Wing Commander, vice Worsley.

41st N I, Lieut Wyse, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Rose, vacated on promotion.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 28.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 16th May, Private J Lenton, of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges ;—

1st, Having, at Cawnpore, on or about the first day of May, been drunk.

2nd Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched fist Color Sergeant Weir, the said Color Sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

3rd, Insubordination, in having used threatening language to his superior officer, Corporal F Woodcock, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "Look out. Woodcock, you * * * I mean to give you one in the nose—I will do ten years for you."

Finding—The court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

A. C. BUNBURY, Colonel,
President.

Approved and Confirmed—With the sanction of the Government of India three years of the penal servitude will be inflicted in India.

FRED. P HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters, this day, Tuesday, at 6-15 P. M.

All men here are requested to kindly endeavour to be present.

2. No 1, Corpl A Hunter, Letter A Company, is granted six months leave of absence to Europe from this date on private affairs.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·869
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·861
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	81·5
General Direction of Wind..SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	304
Fall of Rain	0·40
Total fall during the month	0·00
,, ,, year	9·26
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 2nd June.	0·12

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....4th, 6h. 26·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.
June.					
Tues. 3	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 32	{ 10 24 m / 9 59 a	3 36 m / 4 21 a
Wed. 4	1st Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 32	{ 11 12 m / 10 50 a	4 25 m / 5 11 a
Th. 5	.....	5 24	6 33	{ Noon. / 11 42 a	5 14 m / 6 1 a
Fri. 6	2nd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 33	{ 0 43 a / 0 33 m	6 2 m / 6 45 a
Sat. 7	3rd Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 34	{ 1 28 a / 1 16 m	6 49 m / 7 37 a
Sun. 8	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 34	{ 2 12 a / 2 1 m	7 33 m / 8 27 a
Mon. 9	.....	5 24	6 34	{ 2 56 a / 2 56 a	8 24 m / 9 19 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards 1—6 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHALK—June 2nd, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Frank Chalk, Solicitor, of a daughter.
CROWDER—May 26th, at Colaba, the wife of W. Crowder, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOULKES—May 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of Rev. T. Foulkes, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—May 24th, at Murree, the wife of Captain S. N. Roberts, 5th "The King's" Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GAY—PLUNKETT—May 28th, at Secunderabad, by the Rev. Archibald, at the Scotch Kirk, Thomas William Charles Gay, second son of W. G. E. Gay, Esq., to Hester Harriott Plunkett, step-daughter of James Jones, Esq., Divisional Engineer, of H. H. the Nizam's S. W. Department.

DEATH.

BOODRIE—May 27th, at Amritsar, at 7-34 A. M., Owen Anthony Samuel Boodrie, Ticket Collector, S. P. and D. Railway, aged 18 years and 5 months.
GRAHAM—May 18th, at Darjeeling, Arthur Frederick George Fraser Graham, the beloved infant child of Captain and Mrs. George Graham, (late H. M. 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment).
MADGE—May 29th, at Calcutta, at the residence of his brother, Mr. Henry J. Madge, Alfred Edwin Madge,—aged 30 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1879.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Mr. J. E. O'Conor's annual review for the official year 1877-1878 of the trade of British India. Of all the multitudinous documents and reports that are issued for the public information every year under the heading "Government of India," none, in our opinion, is of more real value than this able compilation of trade statistics presenting, as it does, at a glance, all the weighty facts that lie concealed under the confusing cloud of figures that are got together year by year at our various ports. There is not a single subject connected with the commerce of this Empire upon which the pamphlet does not throw light ; and the merchant, the political economist, or even the politician, pure and simple, will all find matter here for much cogitation and profitable study. The report is so concise and is so devoid of extraneous or useless matter, that it is almost impossible to extract from it items of information of more striking interest than the rest, and we would accordingly advise all who aim at acquiring a correct view of the past trade and future prospects of the commerce of this country—in all its branches—to peruse the paper for themselves.

The great fact which Mr. O'Conor brings out is, that notwithstanding a long and successive course of famine years and notwithstanding the much talked of improverishment of this country, the value of last year's trade was greater than in any previous year, having exceeded even that of 1865 66 by nearly 2½ crores. No doubt, as Mr. O'Conor says, this great increase was to no small extent due to the overtrading and reckless speculation that has been growing for some time past, and which last year reached its culminating point and brought about that reaction which during the present year—if it has freed trade from much of its more unwholesome elements—has also greatly restricted its volume. But speculation and overtrading will not account for all of the increase, as an examination of Mr. O'Conor's own figures will show, and there is much reason for congratulation, we think, in the healthy position of Indian commerce that is upon the whole apparent, while the pessimist views regarding India's wealth and producing powers that are now too common, will not find much support from the facts which are to be found so clearly stated in the paper under notice. Merchants may overtrade, may speculate, and lose money, but their doing so does not affect in any way this main consideration, that last year India had for sale some sixty-five crores worth of produce, or fifteen millions more than was available ten years ago, and thirty-eight millions in excess of what was exported in 1857 58. In return, she obtained thirty-nine millions worth of goods, and—after allowing for her own exports of bullion—some fifteen millions of treasure. Twenty years ago her people were only able to take from foreign nations thirteen millions worth of goods and eleven millions of treasure. These are facts that, as we say, are altogether outside the influences of overtrading. The method by which the interchange of the commodities is carried on may be faulty, but that does not affect the fact that the commodities do exist and continue—with the wealth which they represent—to increase. Compared with the year before the imports into British India, including treasure, shows an increase of ten crores, while exports have mounted up from sixty-four to sixty-seven crores—the total volume of trade amounting to Rs. 1,24,02,23,114 against Rs. 94,26,08,880 in 1873-74, and Rs. 1,04,13,62,084 during 1868-69. Of this total trade 44·84 per cent. falls to the share of Bengal and 40·25 to Bombay, while Madras only claims 7·65. In merchandise the trade of Bengal is much larger than that of Bombay, for during the year the former Presidency imported goods to the value of Rs. 19,38,00,000 against Rs. 14,07,61,248 credited to the latter, while in exports Bengal exceeded Bombay by nine crores. Even with the addition of treasure the trade of Bombay was a good deal less than the other, the totals being respectively Rs. 49,91,00,000 and Rs. 55,61,43,684. Calcutta, it seems, monopolizes 44·64 per cent. of the whole trade of India, Bombay 40·24, Madras only 4·08, Rangoon 4·15, and Kurrachee 1·65. Regarding Rangoon Mr. O'Conor thinks that the place is one of the most rising commercial centres in the East, while as to Madras he believes it to be quite evident that that city is not particularly well suited for commerce. Upon the completion of the breakwater, if the works should prove successful, about which there is some doubt, the port will no doubt afford greater inducements to shipping, and, we may add, that when the East coast canal is finished, and when water carriage is available right up the coast so far as Coconada, the Madrassees themselves at least are sanguine that Chinapatnam will once more resume its ancient position, and be again one of the rising and principal ports of the East. About Kurrachee Mr. O'Conor remarks as follows :—"Kurrachee is a place of which great expectations have been formed, but not yet realised, and it is difficult for one who has visited this port, and reckoned up without bias or prejudice all its advantages and disadvantages, to suppose that Kurrachee is destined, assuming that the Empire does not spread beyond its present limits, to become a great port." We would recommend the people of that city, however, to watch closely the progress of the new Treaty of Commerce with Afghanistan. A no small portion of the export trade of the port is even now derived from Baluchistan and Southern Afghanistan, and a re arrangement of the present restrictive duties exacted in those countries would not fail, we think, to have a beneficial effect upon the future trade of the place.

The foreign trade of India still continues to be chiefly transacted with England and China. Last year their respective proportions compared with the whole trade of the country, were 61·22 per cent to England and 13·56 per cent to China. Five years ago the figures were 61·25 and 15·52 respectively. France comes next with 5·32 per cent., and no other country exceeds 3 per cent of the entire trade. As regards cotton, however, the quantity of that staple shipped to the United Kingdom has been steadily falling off since 1871-72, and according to the paper under notice England can no longer be considered so large a customer as before of Indian cotton, for now considerably less than half of the total exports only goes thither. The Continental countries, however, continue to buy on a scale that is always increasing—surely although slowly. France is the largest customer, having taken 6,11,000 cwt. last year. Next to her comes Italy with 434,000 cwt., then Austria with 407,000 cwt., Germany with only 109,000, and lastly, China with 209,000. The trade with Italy appears to be developing most rapidly so far as this staple at least is concerned. Part of the imports, it is true, are destined ultimately for transport to South Germany, but most of them are worked up in the mills that have been established principally in Lombardy. Indigo is another article the quantities of which sent to foreign countries seem to be increasing annually, while the exports to the United Kingdom are falling off. Last year France alone took about one-fourth of the total exports which was a considerable increase upon the business of previous years. In coffee, too, France is a large customer, ranking next to the United Kingdom, and that, notwithstanding the existence of an import duty equal to £3-5-5 per cwt. Mr. O'Conor remarks regarding this produce that he cannot understand why a large trade has not sprung up with Australia. The colonies consume large quantities of tea and coffee, but they do not take either one or the other from India, and he believes the truth is, that no real

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE BURMESE AND INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

An agent from the King of Burma is coming to Simla with a complimentary letter to the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE NEW LOAN.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The following is the result of the allotment of the balance of the unallotted loan :—

Aggregate amount of tenders Rs. 6,08,98,000 ; minimum rate accepted Rs. 96-6, tenders at which receive per cent. 88-144. Total amount accepted by tender Rs. 94,55,000. Total to be received by Government Rs. 91,13,193-8. Average rate for the whole loan Rs. 95-0-67.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A Treaty has been concluded between England and Portugal whereby the latter grants facilities for the passage of British troops and munitions of war, besides free transit for merchandise, across Portuguese territory in South Africa.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.

The Hall Line s. s. City of Baltimore, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 2, 9-45 A. M.

Manilla mail leaves Honkong Wednesday 4th at 2-40 p. m.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 2.

CANNANORE, 4-26 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind W. Fall of rain 32 cents.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind W. 4 ; thermometer 85 ; barometer 29·874. Fall of rain 6 cents.

MANGALORE, (1st) 4 p. m.—Weather rainy ; wind N. W. S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 36 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-40 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind S. W. thermometer 92 ; barometer 29·84.

VIZIANAGRAM, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S. W. light ; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 5 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
Total previously registered	5 26	4 24	4 4
1 Sunday	0 0	.....	.....
2 Monday	.....	0 10	0 2
Total.....	5 26	4 34	4 6

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·13	,,

MR. F. L. REID, at present officiating as Professor in the Lahore College, is to act as Principal of the Government College at Ajmere, vice Mr. Goulding proceeding on leave.

THE Secretary of State has approved Lieut. C. A. Hadfield, 98th Foot, Lieut. F. H. Haughton, 1st West India Regiment, and Lieut. R. F. Clothier, 2nd West India Regiment, being permitted to volunteer for the Indian Staff Corps under the terms of the Horse Guards General Orders, No. 117, of the 1st December 1878.

A REVISION of the Settlement and Survey of Sind has been proposed by the Government of Bombay and is about to be undertaken. The revision is estimated to occupy a period of 10 years and to cost sixteen lakhs of rupees. The term of settlement to be fixed after the revision is to be for a period of thirty years.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, and in consideration of his long, faithful, and meritorious services, the Secretary of State has, as a special case, sanctioned the grant for life, to Resaldar Major Amar Singh, of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, of a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to the pension to which he is eligible under military rules.

As a special case, and on the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned a small addition to the pension of Mr. Quicros, late record-keeper in the Secretariat of the North-Western Provinces Government, in consideration of services rendered by him during the Mutiny.

A COMPENSATION pension of Rs. 100 a month to the late Curator of the Central Book Depot at Mysore has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State as a special case. The appointment was abolished shortly before this official would have completed the service required to qualify him for the pension in question.

ON the representation of the Government of Bengal, the period allowed for voyages by sailing emigrant vessels from India to the Fiji Islands has now been fixed at 18 weeks from Calcutta, 17 weeks from Bombay, and 17 from Madras. This period applies only to sailing vessels going by the route *via* South Australia, the only one which is considered safe for such ships.

A SHORT time ago (says the *Moscow Gazette* of the 22nd April) "the foreign papers, and especially English journals, were full of the intelligence of preparations and talks of a military expedition, to be conducted by General Lazareff. It was asserted that the object of the expedition was an attack on Merv, and it was said that General Lomakin, who had in the past year marched into the Tekke country, had left two small detachments at points only a few marches distant from Merv, to the relief of which the troops now gathering at Baku were about to be sent." The writer in the *Moscow Gazette*, in contradicting these rumours, states that "the military expedition proceeding to the Tekke country has the object mainly of affording protection to the scientific expeditions which are being despatched for the purpose of studying the river. Action of the Oxus into the Usboi and of surveying the old channels of that river. The whole question of this great artery of Central Asia is approaching a solution. A scientific expedition on a large scale is about to leave St. Petersburg. From Samara, a private party equipped by a society, which has recently been organised, is also going out to study the subjects of the Oxus and of a Central Asian railway. The Government expedition will, of course, have a military escort, but the best protection will be afforded by the column, whose object is to keep the Tekkes" (who, in 1873, harassed and plundered the Russians on their way back from Khiva across the Rezul-kum desert) "within the confines of their own oasis."

THE *Statesman* :—It would be of great interest, and of the utmost use to the Government, if we could ascertain what natives generally think of those riots and disturbances in the Deccan, because troubles of the kind, even when they arise from local causes, have always a tendency to produce more than local effects. We have received letters on the subject, written by natives, which are too wild and unreasoning to justify us in publishing them, but which may not be without some significance. They are generally to the effect that the disturbances are not to be confounded with mere dacoity ; that the dacoits and rioters are really grievance-mongers, protesting after their fashion against what they regard as misgovernment ; and that mere repression, however necessary in the first instance, will never subdue the radical disease that is thus disclosing itself. "The Deccan dacoities," says one correspondent, "are but the warning smoke of that great fire which awaits the Government if, with a recurrence of famine, the present disturbance in finance continue, and the same vexatious methods of augmenting the revenue are persisted in."

THE *Statesman* says :—The Resolution on the Health Report for the Port of Calcutta calls for but very few remarks. It is satisfactory to learn that the Health Officer is now looked upon by both commanders and men as "the best friend the sailors have in the port" ; and if Dr. French was able in so short a time to change suspicion into an attachment so strong, it is perhaps to be regretted that he should have been removed to the mofussil. The mere fact of his holding independent opinions on certain subjects should not cause an officer to be sent away from a post where he has been remarkably successful, to another, where any man in the service would have been as suitable. However, we do not know that Dr. French has been sent into exile for holding independent opinion ; we only suspect that he has. The public will remember that he was sent to relieve Dr. Woodford when that officer was removed from the Sealdah hospital, and a short stay at Sealdah was popularly attributed—we know not with how much truth—to his inability to detect abuses in every part of the pre-existing arrangements, or to approve of every reform recommended by the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor in the Medical Department. He is indeed believed to be, as nearly all members of the service secretly if not openly are, resolutely opposed to the late crusade against the hospitals. A horrible suspicion also connected his name with a recent very able exposure of the character of that crusade. The suspicion was doubtless without foundation, but the mere fact that it arose shows that he is a suspected man. But the straw that broke the camel's back seems to have been his refusal to believe that the fort sewage is detrimental to the health of the shipping. This opinion is quite opposed to that held by the medical authorities whom the Government of Bengal is accustomed to consult, and Dr. French accordingly receives something like a "setting down" in the Resolution for venturing to hold this heterodox opinion. For ourselves, when doctors—especially such authorities as Dr. French and Dr. Payne—differ, we may be pardoned if we reserve our opinion. But even if Dr. French is wrong, which is not improbable, surely he would not have been sent into banishment for that ! Perhaps, after all, he was sent away as his own request, and for his advantage, not by way of punishment. All the same, we beg medical gentlemen to take notice that Dr. French has been of late publicly spoken of as a man who holds and honestly expresses independent opinions—and that such a reputation is dangerous.

WE are glad to learn that there have been no fresh cases of cholera at Ali Musjid since the 25th ult.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) should not wonder much if one illustrious Afghan, at least, made his *début* shortly, as one of the lions of the London season. The old jealousy between Sirdar Wali Mahomed, Shere Ali's younger son, and his nephew, the new Amir, has left a residuum of mutual coldness : and the persistent way in which Yakub cuts his uncle disturbs the latter very considerably,—so much so that the prospect of a return to Kabul, where so much can be done in a quiet way, is perhaps more alarming to Wali than to any other man in the country. He is anxious that the English should interfere in his behalf—failing which good deed, he will, he says, take a long holiday to England.

WE see that three men, Boko Kyan, Yay, and Shway Tapaw, who were sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Nepean, of the Burma Forest Department, were executed on the 14th May. A fourth man, Hpo Kha, got off with a life sentence. The men protested their innocence to the last.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR is said to have expended the sum of Rs. 93,000 on famine relief measures in Indore, during the year ended June 1878.

AN attempt is being made to start a company in Calcutta for the purpose of working some of the recently discovered oil deposits in Arakan. Mr. Willoughby Savage has, we learn from the prospectus, undertaken to make over to the company a thirty years' lease of one square mile of oil-bearing land in the Eastern Borongo Island, with a large quantity of boring instruments and plant, as well as the proprietary rights in seventeen petroleum wells in the Island of Ramri. Two wells appear to have been worked by Mr. Savage in the Eastern Borongos. In both of these, oil was drawn at a depth of about sixty-six feet ; and though the yield diminished after some 28,000 gallons had been taken, it was considered certain, from the formation of the country and the fact of the oil oozing out from the surface, that rich deposits of petroleum would be reached at a proper depth.

THE Nizam's Government has appointed Mr. E. G. Lynn, a Bachelor of Civil Engineering from Madras, to compile the Hyderabad Gazetteer, and that subordinate officers will be sent to all parts of the Nizam's dominions to collect the required information.

OUR unfortunate countrymen at Vitakri (says the Lahore paper) are just now undergoing all the futile longings of Tantalus. Rain falls abundantly on the hills around them, but not a drop reaches that unpleasant spot Vitakri, the selection of which for a camping ground appears to have astonished and disgusted everyone except Major Sandeman. Twenty-seven days were wasted before the troops were shifted to their standing camp, and the consequence is that they are now without thatched tents, their only sufficient protection in this merciless weather. So with the thermometer indoors at 96° even before nine in the morning, and the flies beginning their operations four hours earlier, officers and men are compelled to shift as best they can with their small tents. Worse still, it is impossible to procure better substitutes—for wood cannot be had nearer than five miles, and for three more weeks at least the store transport service will monopolize every beast of burden in the place. So they have fallen back upon brick making, but not even the children of Israel found the task as irksome. The horses suffer no less than their owners, and the fodder procurable is good only for donkeys. Diarrhœa and other hot weather complaints are only too frequent in the camp, and in one regiment—the 15th B. C.—only five officers, out of a mess of nine, are really up to their work.

THE *Civil* and *Military Gazette* says :—Now that the war is over, people will be curious to know something about the real character of the tribes whom hitherto we have met only as enemies, about the capabilities of the assigned districts which they inhabit, and the prospects of the interesting experiment which the Government of India is about to try for the first time on Afghan soil. We have already been favoured with some valuable observations on these topics —in so far as they are connected with the Kurram Valley—by a correspondent intimately acquainted with that line of country. We are assured that most of the clans will be found really tractable, and that those in the immediate vicinity of the Shutargardan will even be willing to meet their new rulers half way. A gratifying indication of the native spirit and feeling was afforded, the other day, in the friendly civility with which the Ghilzais of the Pass received our two Political Officers, Colonel Gordon and Captain Reynolds, during their explorations in the neighbourhood. It is a significant fact that their cordiality is explained as a compliment to the second named gentleman who contrived to make friends with them during his solitary sojourn at Ali Kheyl last winter. It is the old story of personal influence, and as far as it goes, is an encouragement to the coming administrators. We are also assured that there is a considerable area of splendid land lying fallow, which only requires security of person and property to become a source of wealth to the people and of revenue to the Government. Moreover, some of the lands are fairly well irrigated, and we are told that the Turis—albeit in their own rude way—have done really creditable work in engineering. So here we have, it seems, the raw material, at least, of a prosperous country, and of a people fully capable of appreciating, in due time, the efforts which we are about to make for their good as well as for our own. But there is one great preliminary which is absolutely indispensable—and that is the disarmament of the people. Though the necessity is obvious, the proposition sounds startling : but competent judges asserts that the Kurram tribes will give us no more trouble than the Sikns gave in their day. No doubt some clans have made themselves conspicuous for their bitter hostility ; but they cannot afford to stand aloof, after their neighbours have given in. Who knows but that within the next ten years we may hear of a Waziri B. A.?

WE are very much better off in Bombay, in one respect at any rate, than the Calcuttawallahs. The *Indian Daily News* says :—The question as to the ice supply to the Calcutta public is one of serious importance, not only to the comfort of the people but to their health. It appears that the Tudor Company, who enjoy a most valuable monopoly, are wholly careless as to their duties to the public. The quantity of ice now consumed not only locally but by residents in the mofussil is no doubt very large, but the calculation as to the quantity required could be easily made. When there is a probability of customers having to be restricted with regard to the quantity supplied, that probability could easily be calculated long before the time for a reduction arrives. The first intended reduction ought to be notified some time before, and the Ice House authorities should give the public information as to what they intend to do, and what the public may expect. The worry and inconvenience to which residents have been subjected lately are inexcusable. The Ice House authorities knew that no ship could possibly arrive before the end of May, but the first intimation given to the public of scarcity was conveyed to customers by messages through their coolies, that only one seer would be given to each person. Yesterday (Wednesday) a notice was sent in the same way that no ice would be delivered without a note. Coolies who were sent from distant parts of the town had to travel back to get a "chit," probably too late to get the one seer. The Tudor Company have in no way advertised what they expect the public to do, and their conduct altogether is simply intolerable.

THE *Indian Daily News*—In reviewing the treaty of Gundamuk, a treaty which the Government manifests an undignified hurry to act upon, since it has given orders to retire its forces before the ratifications of the agreement have been exchanged, we overlooked one material point. The Government of India has undertaken to defend the Amir from foreign aggression, and to regulate his foreign relations. In other words, it has entered into the very closest offensive and defensive alliance with him, yet it has nowhere been arranged as to the forces he should keep up. The Amir, in time of peace, has the duty of maintaining order. Relieved from the fear of any foreign foe, he can easily calculate the number of soldiers necessary to be kept on foot. In time of war, his army must necessarily act as a contingent to that of the guaranteeing power. If left to his own devices the Amir may attempt to keep on foot more men than he can pay, and so allow his reign to repeat the mistakes and discontent, which marked the last years of Shere Ali's rule ; or he might indulge in playing at soldiers to an extent which would endanger the alliance. No arrangement, then, can be complete which does not provide for this military contingency. The omission is the more remarkable, as the Government had a precedent ready to its hand for regulating the strength of an Afghan contingent in time of war. In the treaty arranged between Amir Dost Mahommed Khan and Sir John Lawrence on the 26th January, 1857, with a view to joint action against the Shah of Persia, it was agreed, by article 2, that "the Amir shall keep his present number of cavalry and artillery and shall maintain not less than 18,000 infantry, of which 13,000 shall be regulars divided into 13 regiments." It will be but a waste of time to enter into a military convention with the Afghan ruler at the moment when joint action may be deemed necessary. It would therefore, we think, tend in every way to smooth the relations between Yakub Khan and the Viceroy, if, at the outset, it were settled that, in time of peace, he should keep on foot a force of a given strength of all arms ; and in time of war, an increased force, to be paid for wholly or in part by the British Government, on condition that, in case of war, the whole Afghan army should be placed at his disposal.

THE total collections of the Umballa Derby Sweep are stated to have been about Rs. 1,35,720. The first prize is worth something over Rs. 67,000 ; the second, drawn by "Alfred," which is reported to be the *nom de plume* of a Parsee employed in a Merchant's office in Bombay, about Rs. 33,500 ; and the third Rs. 16,738.

A STORY is told of the Zaka Kheyls which illustrates at once the ignorance, insolence and greed of these savages. They say that we made an agreement with them to borrow the route through the Khyber only ; and that this agreement has been broken, inasmuch as we have built huts, made roads, put up bridges, and in various other ways shown a tendency to remain in possession ; they say over the Shinwaris used to pay them Rs. 5,000 as rent for the camping ground at Loargi, and they demand the same sum from us. These tribesmen (says the *Indian Daily News*) have clearly lost their heads, and will require something more firm than the gentle handling of the politicals to bring them to a right frame of mind.

THE Zulu prisoners in Ekowe were magnificent specimens of the "noble savage" as regards both build and bearing. They came in on the 12th of March under a flag of truce, bearing a joint message from Cetywayo and Dabulamanzi, suggesting that affairs should revert to the *status quo ante bellum*. For his part, said the King, he was quite willing to allow the defenders of Ekowe to retire to the Tugela with all their belongings, provided they took their departure within three days, and did not destroy his mealie gardens on the way down. If, however, they remained beyond the specified period, his two armies in the neighbourhood, one at the Entumens and the other in the Engoie, would assuredly come down to effect their expulsion at any cost. To say much (says a correspondent of the *Cape Argus*) this message bears upon the face of it so much of the appearance of being genuine in its origin (whether it be serious or no is quite another matter), that it appears to me the treatment its bearers have been accorded at the hands of Colonel Pearson is to the last degree reprehensible. I have, moreover, such good reason to believe that messengers sent to Krantzkop with an urgent prayer for a conference were deliberately fired upon, and then subjected to detention, that it appears, in my humble judgment, as though the Europeans were more anxious rather to repel Cetywayo's overtures, no matter how reasonable, than to encourage anything which might lead to the restoration of peace on sound, enduring, and, above all, equitable terms. When the Zulu envoys were under examination before Lord Chelmsford a few minutes ago, their unqualified reproaches concerning the treatment to which they had been subjected were not exactly the thing which one could have wished to hear.

IT was fully midnight before the garrison of Ekowe heard the lively strains of "The Campbells are coming," as the 91st Regiment brought up the rear. We were (says a correspondent) welcomed, of course, though not very demonstratively, for the besieged had weeks ago passed into a condition somewhat resembling that of the prisoner of Chillon, besides which they felt some natural resentment at Lord Chelmsford's determination to evacuate the post, which was the visible monument of their long protracted pains and privation. Fort "Lambselie" or "Hunger" is the appropriate name given to this now famous post by its defenders. The place is not very difficult of description. Its position from a military point of view is decidedly weak, being dominated on all sides by higher ground within easy rifle range. It was selected for occupation only because of the buildings, consisting of a church and mission house formerly in the occupation of Mr. Oftebro, which were intended to do duty as an advanced depôt for commercial stores. The fort is an earthwork of irregular shape, with ditches of an average width of ten, and a depth of seven feet, two longer ditches, those on the south and the west being flanked by caponiers, while shorter ones are very formidably staked. Besides a rocket battery and a Gatling placed *en barbette* on a sort of blinded battery, the works mount four 7-pounders, two of which are manned by the Naval Brigade and two by Lieutenant Lloyd and a detachment of the 11th Battery 7th Brigade, Royal Artillery. The length of musketry fire on the parapet is about 450 yards, the command of the superior slope being six feet at the lowest and in some places more.

THE state of St. Petersburg is described by the correspondents of all the London papers as melancholy in the extreme, the streets being deserted. If more than three persons presume to walk together they run the risk of being arrested. The troops are kept in the barracks ready for action ; whilst patrols abound, cavalry escorts accompanying the carriages of the generals and dignitaries. Business is at a standstill ; rumour, regarding dreadful deeds, is rife in the parlour and hut, and the apprehension of coming horrors is universal. Arrests continue to be made, and are by no means limited to students or young men. Among the prisoners are Senator Stasov, who acted as counsel at a recent Nihilist trial ; M. Pytlin, one of the Directors of the State Bank ; Professor Faminoyn ; Madame Filosophoff, the wife of the Chief Military Prosecutor ; relations of Schuls and Drenteln, the two heads of the Secret Police ; many officers and other persons of rank and station. There can be but little doubt that the Revolutionary party are highly connected. When a short time ago the Secret Police commissioned a well-known writer to produce a series of anti-Nihilist articles, the loyal *literrateur* is said to have asked for the latest Revolutionary pamphlets before setting to work. We may imagine his dismay when the parcel that was to contain the subterranean literature, though sealed with the seal of the Political Police, brought him a letter from the Revolutionary Committee threatening death if he presumed to carry out the Government order. St. Petersburg believes that the desired articles have never been composed. The Governor of Kieff has been advised by the Nihilists that they will resort to the dorch and dynamite bomb if the present system is not changed.

H. M.'s 13TH REGIMENT.—It was a matter of general remark among spectators on Saturday last that the half battalion of this Regiment, dcing duty here, turned out so weak in numbers at the Parade. We learn that the health of the men of late has been far from good, and owing to sickness many of this half battalion have been sent to the convalescent depôts. Last week a batch of about 35 strong men were sent up to Wellington, and this week another lot of about 15 is to go to Poonamallee. Besides this, we hear that an unusual number of men are in hospital. The ranks of the 13th Regiment are composed principally of young soldiers, who have enlisted under the 6 years' Act, and though they look vigorous and healthy and do their duties well and cheerfully, yet in the opinion of competent men it is said that of about 35 strong men were sent up to Wellington, and of such young soldiers severely.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

I HAVE been for some past years a great sufferer *from spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me a box of *Grimault's Indian Cigarettes* ; I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable, and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind that I have known.—W. LITTLE, Manchester."

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting.)

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Sowlia Saddoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 30, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for assaulting one Girjee, woman.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—A noted character, named Tyeb Essoojee, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive twenty-five stripes on being convicted of stealing a bag containing a betelnut cutter and a chunam box, valued 3 annas.

CHEATING.—A Hindu, named Essoo Bappa, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of Rs. 19 belonging to Chimajee Damoodhur. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Abdool Rahimon Essub, a notorious thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two received of committing theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the value of Rs. 45. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Carnac Bandar on view of the body of Shindeen Doobeb, a peon in the employ of the Port Trust, who died from the effects of injuries he had received by a bag of rice having fallen upon him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Aftad and twenty-one other Chinaman were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Police Office, Inspector Longdon, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Kilbadevie. They were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Mahomedan, named Nubeebux Peerbux, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on being convicted of having in his possession a brass *lota*, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, he being a reputed thief.

FABRICATING A CHARGE OF THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Joosub Hajee Sadoobe, was yesterday fined Rs. 200, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, on being convicted of making a charge of theft of a silver watch against one Jowni, woman, and Mahomed Jeewun, with intent to injure them, fully knowing that there was no just ground for such charge.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Girgaon Back Road on view of the body of a Parsi, named Sorabjee Shapoorjee Nowrojee, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well on the Esplanade. A verdict to that effect was recorded. Another inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Thummee, woman, who had committed suicide by taking a poisonous quantity of opium, owing to a quarrel with her husband. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

ON Sunday morning a Mhar lad, aged about eighteen, was run over and killed, while a train proceeding to Bombay was shunting in the Sholapur railway station yard.

POONA ARRIVALS.—The Hon'ble Mr. L. Ashburner, C. S. I., Senior member of His Excellency the Governor's Council, arrived at Poona last week ; and the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft arrived there on Sunday from Matheran.

DAMAGE FROM HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.—A Poona paper says :—We are told that the damage done by the heavy rains we had last Wednesday evening was much greater than we were at first led to believe. Near the Crawford Market, and on the road leading to Bowanee Peir the water rose 4 feet, and rushed with considerable force into several houses, notably that of Mr. Burjorjee Bomanjee, the contractor, and Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, the coachbuilder. The drainage in this particular locality is fearfully defective, and during the heavy rains of 1874 the damage sustained by Mr. Burjorjee Bomanjee was Rs. 1,200. We learn that Mr. Burjorjee has appealed again ; and it certainly behoves the Cantonment authorities to remedy the defective drainage at once, and before they are sued for damages. We also hear that Mrs. Wagner, who is residing with some of the members of her family near the Cantonment Garden, suffered seriously owing to the recent ill-constructed drains in that locality. Mrs. Wagner has, we hear, also appealed to Colonel Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate.

ARREST OF DACOITS AND RAMOSHIS.—The Ramoshi dacoit who was sent to the Sirur taluka, as we understand, gave the clue to the police for the arrest of eleven other Ramoshis ; amongst whom, seven have been arrested for having in their possession plundered property valued at Rs. 4,000. The other four Ramoshis are said to be dacoits. All these miscreants were brought to Poona on Saturday last together with the stolen property.—*Poona Observer*.

INDAPUR.—The Collector of Poona has returned from Indapur. We hear that all the distressed people who are able to work have been employed on the relief works, and three hundred people who are unable to work are supplied with food in grain and money. The distress is therefore fully met by the arrangement made by Mr. Moore.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.—The June number of this useful publication came to hand on Saturday last, more than a month in time. As this is the opening of another season, and many strangers are in Poona, we may tell our readers that the *Guide* contains the special time and fare tables of all the Indian railway companies, steamboats, and dak companies, bullock trains and transit companies, between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c. It is astonishing how much information is contained in this small *Guide*, price 8 annas.—*Deccan Herald*.

RAO BAHADUR SHANKER PANDURANG PANDIT has been appointed Oriental Translator to Government in succession to Mr. Vinayekrav Wasudev. A long story is told about this appointment. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple had a man of his own to succeed Mr. Vinayakrav, but his colleagues protesting against the selection the idea of appointing the gentleman to the post was given up. The place was afterwards offered to Rao Bahadoor Madhavrav Wasudev Barve, Karbhari of Kolhapur, but the Government of India refusing to sanction a higher salary for the post than Rs. 750, Mr. Barve had to give up the offer. The post is at last conferred on Mr. S. P. Pandit, and we congratulate him on the promotion he has obtained. Now that a gentleman of Mr. Pandit's attainments is our Oriental Translator, we hope the work of translating Acts and Government orders will now be better done.—*Native Opinion*.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

TO-DAY being Tuesday in Whitsun week and a Government holiday, there will be a pick up game, weather permitting, commencing at 2-30 p.m.

POLICE INQUIRIES AT POONA.

ON Saturday afternoon, Major Daniell, the Superintendent of the Poona District police, accompanied by Rao Bahadoor Hurry Narrain, Police Inspector for the City of Poona, and several constables and chief constables, searched the house of Mr. Annasahib Sangleskar who was the Dewan of Sangli. It is suspected that this Dewan has some connection with the notorious Wassudew Bulwant, either in the way of communication or being in possession of some of the plundered property. We are not in a position to state that anything was found in the course of the search, as the whole thing seems to have been kept in great secrecy. —*Poona Observer*.

THERE is great excitement in the city of Poona on account of a search made on Saturday evening by the police of the house of Hari Ganesh, known as Anna Saheb Patwardhan. From information received, Major Daniell, accompanied by the Head-quarters Inspector and Chief Constable, with 30 other police constables, appeared at Anna Saheb's house. Major Daniell told Anna Saheb that information had reached him which stated that he (Anna Saheb) had held correspondence with Phadke, the leader of the dacoits, and that arms were concealed in his cellar for which he had no license. The house was searched and neither correspondence nor arms could be found anywhere. Doubtless Major Daniell had what he considered reliable information, and we are not prepared to say that the police had no foundation for what they have done. At such a time as this innocent men must not be surprised if their troop sheds are searched ; they may be certain they will be glad to take every means of proving that they are so. If those in the city of Poona are anxious to get rid of martial law, let them use their best personal endeavours to secure the traitors. The police are bound in the interests of the public to respect no one in their search for acknowledged rebels. Doubtless those who give false information to the police in order to throw them off the scent will be severely punished. No one giving false information will pass scathless. —*Deccan Herald*.

THE LATE MRS. BUTLER

MOST of us know the name of Major Butler,—and how by a violation of official routine, which nearly ruined his professional career, he made such valuable additions to our knowledge of Central Asiatic geography as even a too censorious Government may itself some day profit by. Three weeks ago, Major Butler applied for sick leave to a hill station—Murree. The Medical Board passed him, but though it is the usual custom in such cases to grant permission, without any delay, and by telegram, days, and often weeks, passed without the necessary authorization from a higher quarter, the applicant being prostrated by illness, and at last showing symptoms of cholera. After a fortnight had thus passed in vain waiting, his wife was seized with cholera, and in sixteen hours she died. The sudden fate of this young and noble intelligent lady—she was only twenty-six years old—will be lamented by a wide circle of friends, and by none more than those who were most privileged with her acquaintance and knew best how to appreciate high gifts of intellect and and character. Mistress of six languages, she was also an accomplished painter and musician. She travelled with her husband, through Arabia, in disguise—the first feat of the kind performed by an English lady, in that country.

EIGHT patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercules in their lungs, the cure seems to be complete.—*Gazette Medicale de Paris*.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

THE following is the list of those who attended this Levee.

PRIVATE ENTREE.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot, Brigadier-General, C. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Surgeon-Major A. F. Bradshaw, Mr. C. E. Bernard, Colonel H. Burne, the Hon. C. T. Buckland, Rear Admiral J. Bythesea, Colonel S. Black, the Hon'ble Justice H. S. Cunningham, Major-General N. G. Campbell, the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. F. F. Collins, Surgeon-Major J. M. Cunningham, Major-General A. Cunningham, Colonel the Hon'ble Sir A. Clark, the Hon'ble B. W. Colvin, Captain E. H. H. Collen, Captain T. Deane, Lieutenant Colonel W. Davis, Mr. C. A. Elliott, Captain C. P. Egerton, the Hon. R. E. Egerton, Major-General A. Fraser, Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Captain H. B. Gough, His Excellency General Sir F. Haines, Lieutenant-General W. T. Hughes, Mr. G. Haines, the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, Mr. A. D Hunze, Surgeon-General J. H. Ker James, Colonel C. C. Johnson, General the Hon'ble Sir E. Johnson, Mr. A. C. Lyall, Major-General P. S. Lumsden, Colonel R. Murray, Mr. A. M. Monteath, Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Captain H. B. MacCall, Captain C. Marshall, Major C. E. Nemarch, Colonel E. Preston, Major-General C. Pollard, the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, the Hon'ble D. R. Thomson, Major-General T. S. Trevor, the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Turner, Colonel J. I. Willes, Colonel J. N. Young, the Hon'ble Sayad Ahmed Khan Bahadoor,

PRESENTATIONS.

Names.	*Presented by*
Hon'ble Justice R West.....	Hon'ble W Stokes
Mr W M Mackinnon	Surg-Maj F A F Bradshaw
Lieut W Wilson	Maj-Gen P S Lumsden
Mr H R Glasebrook.....	The Hon'ble Sir J Strachey
Lieut-Col G C Depree.....	Mr A O Hume
Mr F D Cunningham	Maj-Genl A Cunningham
Rev A Bridge	The Venble the Archdeacon Ditto
Mr F C Fanshawe	Mr Lepel Griffin
Mr H F Blandford	The Hon'ble W Stokes
Mr R Jacob	Ditto
Mr E F Strenack.....	Capt C F Nisbett
Lieut G H Owens	Maj-Genl P S Lumsden
Mr H T Geoghegan	Maj-Genl A Fraser
Lieut W J M Towelle	Maj F Peterson
Lieut W D Henry	Ditto
Lieut R J Taylor.....	Ditto
Capt H Ashley	Col A H Murray
Mr J R Bell	Maj-Genl A Fraser
Mr O Austin.....	Mr A C Lyall
Lalla Dwarka Dass	Capt R P Nisbett
Lalla Har Sarup	Mr Lepel Griffin

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Mr. L. J. Arathoon, Capt. J. A. Armstrong, Capt. A. D. Anderson, Mr. C. E. Beadnell, Mr. C. Blair, Dr. Bamford, Mr. W. R. Brooke, Mr. F. Barnes, Baron John Bentinck, Capt. C. S. Bailey, Capt. M. C. Backenbury, Col. J. C. P. Baillie, Mr. H. S. Barnes, Col. Bamfield, Col. J. K. Cooper, Capt. R. H. Cole, Mr. E. N. Collin, Mr. Cowell jr., Colonel A. Cory, Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Major Crichton, Captain E. J. Chanter, Captain H. R. Cooke, Mr. C. R. Cooke, Captain C. A. Carthew, Lieutenant Childers, Mr. S. R. Cox, Captain G. C. Cowper, Captain W. C. Dundas, Surgeon-Major A. M. Dillon, Mr. E. R. Douglas, Major Douglas, Mr. E. Dver, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel Elsmo, Captain R. Francis, Lieutenant R. E. French, Rev. J. Fordyce, Capt. in H. A. Fletcher, Dr. J. Fleming, Major A. Fligate, Mr. W. Dodd, Gray, Captain Gordon Cumming, Colonel W. C. Gott, Captain Gunter, Mr. W. G. Golding, Major Goldie, Mr. H. B. Goad, Mr. W. S. Halsey, Major P. D. Henderson, Major A. Hall, Mr. H. H. Hallen, Mr. C. Harrold, Mr. J. Hopkins, Surgeon-Major J. B. Hamilton, Capt in M. J. King Harman, Major H. G. Hallowes, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Horne, Mr. A. M. Jacob, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lang, Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood, Major R. F. Lowis, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, Captain Langtry, Mr. F. W. Latimer, Captain W. Loch, Mr. F. Leigh, Mr. J. H. Lane, Lieutenant A. Lister, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Little, Mr. L. Murphy, Mr. J. A.E. Miller, Major Mackinnon, Colonel F. C. Maisey, Colonel A. W. Montagu, Mr. W. W. Mackay, Surgeon-Major J. Martin, Surgeon Colonel Nolan, Mr. Surgeon-Major A. Mitchell, Major Marriott, Lieutenant P. H. Massy, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Major Manners, Captain R. P. Nisbett, Major E. Newberry, Mr. W. B. Neale, Lieutenant-Colonel Newbolt, Dr. C. W. Orton, Captain J. Orr, Mr. A. O'Meara, Mr. C. A. Oliphant, Captain M. M. O'Connor, Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, Captain W. H. Pearson, Mr. F. Peel, Lieutenant W. C. Pollard, Major F. Peterson, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pemberton, Captain S. C. Porter, Colonel Pelly, Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. J. S. Reid, Captain J. Robertson, Mr. H. H. Risley Captain W. M.

England's annexations have not been justified by the results.

The Bishop of Capetown, speaking at Largus, a few mails ago, bore evidence as to the facts here spoken of. He said thus: "The native population in Natal consisted almost entirely of Zulu refugees and their descendants, who had fled from their own land to escape the cruelty of King Cetywayo, or his predecessors, and who did not desire to rise against their English population. *Then they were perfectly happy and contented*, and the only ground on which it could be thought they would rise against British authority was the dread they entertained at the very name of Cetywayo, who was looked upon by them as an incarnate friend and a being of awful power and vindictive spirit. If he were to cross the Tugela, carrying fire and sword into the British colony, and it was seen there was not sufficient strength to keep him back, then the natives might rise, but it would only be from fear of Cetywayo, and with the idea of seeking safety, by going over to the victorious side." Nevertheless, there are those who while, fully admitting the correctness of the bishop's statements, will say that England was wrong in annexing Natal.

Another war, or something very like one, furnishes a second illustration of the same moral. The Burmese of British Burmah, though once among our most inveterate of our foes, are now as "happy and contented" under British rule as any people can be in a world of vanity and vexation of spirit. Like the Zulus of Natal, the Burmese of British Burmah have learnt to think of native rule as a hideous dream, and would be afraid, if they were asked if the natives of Natal is equally true of the Burmese of the British Province, that nothing could cause them to rise against the foreign rej, but the apprehension of their own ancient rulers being the stronger in a conflict between the two. Nor need we go so far from home for a third illustration of a great fact: it would be true to say the same of the people of Hindostan *as a whole*, and allowing, of course, for the disaffected and discontented who are found in all congregations of men.

We think that an Englishman may without any cant or bunkum take an honest pride in facts which establish the beneficence of his rule; and if the Englishman should happen to be a man of philosophical temperament, he may go a step farther and question on these facts the theory of English annexations being immoral at all? Can evil trees bring forth bad fruits? Do grapes grow on thistles or figs on thorns? There is a fine field for philosophical research. When we read in Indian history the story of our Indian empire, how it was erected with such materials as plundered treasure, human blood, and Omichand's dishonoured bonds, it is difficult to think that any such Empire could ever enjoy the blessings of Providence, or we should say—its countenance. Rather expect a Nemesis to overtake it in the end, and its fate to be that of Babylon, Rome, or any of those wicked Empires of the ancient world, whose downfall, sudden and providential, is a warning to Empires in all times. But, in effect, how has the expected Nemesis overtaken England for the sins no one will deny she committed in the past. We see people even as warlike as the Sikhs more than contented with their lot, and preparing the way with their own arms for more annexations in Afghanistan.

This extraordinary fortune of England excites the wonder and admiration of Orientals much more than of Englishmen, English phlegm accepts England's "mission" as a matter of course, but the Asiatic perceives in it a nation specially favoured by Providence. It is truly said that so much good, so much justice, so much order, so much prosperity, and so much contentment, could not come of work unblessed by the divine hand, and it would be better for everyone to accept this view of the situation here than the carping one of England's detractors, which requiring her to return her annexations to the horror of Theobaw's, or Cetewayos rule. People hardly realise what that means, or they would not be so ready to suggest it in the shape of benevolence and moral sentiment. The Bishop of Cape Town, we are glad to see, not only defends the annexations of the past by their results but speaks of the annexations of the present, in what we can only call a proper spirit. He said he thought Sir Bartle Frere had had hard measure. Those who did not know much about the matter "were fond of saying that he could not possibly have had any excuse for what he had done, and they condemned the war as unjust, tyrannical, shameful, and aggressive. It seemed to him, however, that when a barbarous king on the borders of the colony came with a large armed force, and threatened to invade that colony, it would be considered in any other country perfectly justifiable to say that, unless the troops were withdrawn, their presence would be regarded as a *casus belli*. But the English nation wastes so much time in ingeniously splitting straws over these transactions that the Bishop of Cape Town, or any other man, may be well excused bewilderment as to what is a *casus belli*, and what is not. Once we accept the view of England, being a power so highly moral, as to turn a deaf ear and a blind eye to the miseries of the oppressed, we may immediately abandon the more unpleasant duty of her being in the instrument of Providence to bring liberty and civilisation upon the earth. But how anyone can prefer the first theory to the last; how any one can give credit to the former rather than to the latter, is a puzzle to us. Certainly, human beings can interpret the designs of Providence, or say with any confidence why this is, or why that is *not*, but this can as least be claimed for the more agreeable theory *of the two* that the evidence is in its favour. The fact of the conquered being happier than they were before, goes a long way to justify the conquerors and the conquest.

MILTON,
AS A POET AND AS A MAN.

(Quarterly Review.)

. . . . Not only in things like the address to light, or the speeches of Satan, is Milton admirable, (says M. Scherer, an impartial critic), but in single lines and images everywhere:—

"'Paradise Lost'" is studded with incomparable lines. Milton's poetry is, as it were, the very essence of poetry. The author seems to think always in images, and these images are grand and proud like his soul, a wonderful mixture of the sublime and the picturesque. For rendering things he has the unique word, the word which is a discovery. Every one knows his *darkness visible*.'

M. Scherer cites other famous expressions and lines, so familiar that we need not quote them here. Expressions of the kind, he says, not only beautiful, but always, in addition to their beauty, striking one as the absolutely right thing (*toujours justes dans leur beauté*), are in 'Paradise Lost' innumerable. And he concludes:—

'Moreover, we have not said all when we have cited particular lines of Milton. He has not only the style and the word, he has the period also, the large musical phrase, somewhat long, somewhat laden with ornaments and intricate with inversions, but bearing all along with it in its superb undulation. Lastly, and above all, he has a something indescribably serene and victorious, an unfailing level of style, power indomitable. He seems to wrap us in a fold of his robe, and to carry us away with him into the eternal regions where is his home.'

With this fine image M. Scherer takes leave of Milton. Yet the simple description of the man in Johnson's 'Life' of him touches us more than any image; the description of the old poet 'seen in a small house, neatly enough dressed in black clothes, sitting in a room hung with rusty green, pale but not cadaverous, with chalk stones in his hand. He said that, if it were not for the gout his blindness would be tolerable.'

But in his last sentences M. Scherer comes upon what is undoubtedly Milton's true distinction as a poet, his 'unfailing level of style.' Milton has 'always the sure, strong touch of the master. His power both of diction and rhythm is unsurpassable, and it is [characterised by being always present, not depending on an access of emotion, not intermittent; but, like the grace of Raphael, working in its possessor as a constant gift of nature. Milton's style has the same propriety and soundness in presenting plain matters, as in the comparatively smooth task for a poet of presenting grand ones. His rhythm is as admirable where, as in the line

'And Tiresias and Phineus, prophets old——'

it is unusual, as in such lines as—

'With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms——'

where it is simplest. And what high praise this is, we may best appreciate by considering the ever-recurring failure, both in rhythm and in diction, which we find in the so-called Miltonic blank verse of Thomson, Cowper, Wordsworth. What leagues of lumbering movement! what desperate endeavours, as in Wordsworth's

'And at the "Hoop" alighted, famous inn,'

to render a platitude endurable by making it pompous! Shakespeare himself, divine as are his gifts, has not, of the marks of the master, this one: perfect sureness of hand in his style. Alone of English poets, alone in English art, Milton has it; he is our great artist in style, our one first-rate master in the grand style. He is as truly a master in this style as the great Greeks are, or Virgil, or Dante. The number of such masters is very limited, that a man acquires a world-rank in poetry and art, instead of a mere local rank, by being counted to them. But Milton's importance to us Englishmen, by virtue of this distinction of his, is incalculable. The charm of a master's unfailing touch in diction and in rhythm, no one, after all, can feel so intimately, so profoundly, as his own countrymen. Invention, wit, pathos, thought, all of them are in great measure capable of being detached from the original work itself, and of being exported for admiration abroad. Diction and rhythm are not. Even when a foreigner can read the work in its own language, they are not perhaps easily appreciable by him. It shows M. Scherer's thorough knowledge of English, and his critical sagacity also, and he has felt the force of them in Milton! We natives most naturally feel it yet more powerfully. Be it remembered, too, that English literature, full of vigour and genius as it is, is peculiarly impaired by gropings and inadequacies in form. For the English artist in any branch, if he is a true artist, the study of Milton may well have an indescribable attraction. It gives him lessons which nowhere else from an Englishman's work can he obtain, and feeds a sense which English literature, in general, seems too much bent on disappointing and baffling. And this sense is yet so deep-seated in human nature—this sense of style—that probably not for artists alone, but for all intelligent Englishmen who read him, its gratification by Milton's poetry is a large though often not fully recognised part of his charm, and a very wholesome and fruitful one.

As a man, too, not less than as poet Milton has a side of unsurpassable grandeur. A master's touch is the gift of nature. Moral qualities, it is commonly thought, are in our own power. Perhaps the germ of such qualities are in their greater or less strength as much a part of our natural constitution as the sense for style. The range open to our own will and power, however, in developing and establishing them is evidently much larger. Some moral qualities are certainly connected in a man with his power of style. Milton's power of style, for instance, has for its great character elevation; and Milton's elevation clearly comes, in the main, from a moral quality in him—his pureness.

How high, clear, and splendid is his pureness; and how intimately does its might enter into the voice of his poetry. Mere fine professions are in this department of morals more common and more worthless than in any other. What gives to Milton's professions such a stamp of their own is their accent of absolute sincerity. In this elevated strain of moral pureness his life was really pitched; its strong, immortal beauty passed into the diction and rhythm of his poetry. As a poet and as a man, Milton has a side of grandeur so high and rare, as to give him rank along with the half-dozen greatest poets who have ever lived, although to their masterpieces his 'Paradise Lost' is, in the fulfilment of the complete range of conditions which a great poem ought to satisfy, indubitably inferior.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandes & Co., and Rajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeSouz & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall & Barrett & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore, J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son Ahmednagar and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.]

KHASIA HILL TIGERS.

BY MAJOR COOK.

ON Saturday, the 22nd March, I again went out after bison to a place some 16 miles from this, where there is a salt lick to which they resort. On account of the coolies carrying my little tent and traps not being up in time, I encamped towards sundown in a valley between two ranges both frequented by bison, but four miles from the salt lick. On Sunday morning, by daybreak, I was on the top of a ridge looking for fresh tracks, the animals themselves being so wary that they are generally in the heavy forest by daylight, and from which they don't emerge till dark. I found tracks but none worth following; so I went on along the ridge. I presently came to a place looking down into a small valley where the grass had been lately burnt and my eye was attracted by something in the centre of it which looked like three reddish rocks or perhaps a tiger. I took out the binoculars, and the next instant I saw it was a tiger. I just whispered "Bagh," to the two Goorkhas with me, and pointed it out to them; such a chance was not to be lost, although I know from sad experience what devils these hill tigers are to fight, I could not resist, and we were three armed men with the advantage of situation. I ran down the hill as quietly as possible till I got within 80 yards, and then I stopped, as I saw the tiger slowly turn round his huge head and look at me, but he did not get up. Ye gods, what a monster. I would not have lost the pleasure of that for £50. I now rested my rifle (a double Henry 500 Express) on a fork of a small tree, and fired a careful shot. A wough, wough, and a tremendous struggle showed me he was hard hit. Again another barrel, and again a wough, and I now saw his back was broken. A little toy terrier that always accompanies me shooting was off in pursuit, and kept barking round the tiger at a respectful distance, rather interfering with my firing. The tiger struggled away to some heavy jungle, but, alas for him, he had to drag himself over a piece of swampy ground, which was too much for him. We now ran into within 30 yards and killed him. I never saw such a beast; he was enormous. I regretted I had no means of measuring it, although roughly with my feet, so it is not worth mentioning what I made him out, but the Peak tiger which killed Jemadar Raungpoor Alleh, and which measured by a tape 9 foot 5½ inches, was a good foot and a half smaller. This skin now cured measures 10 foot 8 inches, and I cure my skins by a process which does not stretch them much, as I find that a stretched skin never cures so soft as a skin left to its natural dimensions. Skins do lengthen four or five inches, however careful your may be, but not more. On examining the tiger I found he had his nose slit, most likely in some struggle with a bison or stag sambur; one of his large claws had been torn out; both wounds had healed up and were of very old standing. His mane and ruff was very long, remarkably so. I do not think I have ever seen anything like it before, almost lion-like. From the wound on the nose, I decided not to mount his head, so I took the skin off as for a plain flat skin, and I was rather sorry for this afterwards, for the head would have been a grand one mounted. I tied the skin up and sent into Shillong to be put in the sun to dry and then went on to my tent. Here I found one of my fellows had fired at and wounded a big stag sambur, but lost him. I said "kooch koond mills," and he said "han sahib." As we wanted meat I went to the place and took up tracks, the beast had been hit sure enough, and we ran along the tracks; carrying them through the place where my fellow had lost them, and soon after my little terrier gave longee and running up a fine stag sambur dashed out which I dispatched with a shot in the neck. I found my fellow had hit it in the stomach. The next morning out betimes I spotted a very fine stag sambur on a hill side, and making a good stalk bowled him over. I again saw a tiger in the open, walking along a bison path along the ridge of a low range of hills. I saw at once he was making for some heavy forest, so I ran to cut him off, how I did run to be sure, but I could not get nearer than 200 yards, so sitting down I put up the second sight of my express and fired; he dropped down at once to the shot, but into a crouching position. I fired a second which was a palpable miss, and the tiger jumped up with a bound and sprung into the heavy forest. I went down to the place. I found the scores on the ground made by my second bullet, but no signs of the first, nor was there any blood. I followed the tracks some way, but no blood appeared so I most think it was a miss. I shot a barking deer and then returned to Shillong. In my marches to and from Shillong at a stream some 12 miles from this, I had always remarked fresh tracks of a tiger, and as the country was quite impracticable I determined to set a spring gun for him. With this intent I drilled one of my fellows to the use of the spring gun, till he was quite competent to set it himself. I must here mention that the spring gun is the most deadly way of killing large game, but you must fully understand the habits of the animals for which you set it. Any old single-barrel muzzle loader will do, the larger bore the better. This you charge with four drams of powder, and a couple of balls: stretch the string across the path, and then, if the gun has been properly directed, string proper tension, and balance being made to ensure the maximum pull when the animal's heart is in front of the muzzle, the animal shoots himself. No muchan, no mosquitoe, no fever, but turn in quietly to be waked up in the middle of the night by the bang of the old gun, and the wough, wough following the report, when you turn round with "Ah we'll look that chap up to-morrow" and go off to sleep again. "Well," office work prevented my going down to set the gun myself, but I had pointed out the place where it was to be set, and loading the gun carefully with one bullet I wished my chap's luck, promising them the Government reward if successful. I cautioned them not to follow the tiger if wounded, but to come and tell me at once. Next morning about 10 A.M. one of my fellows came up to office and said a large tiger had been shot. As there was not much doing, I got leave of absence, and writing a chit to a friend of mine I asked him to come. He at once turned up with six Goorkhas, all shikaries, anxious to join in the fun. At the foot of the Shillong hills we found three elephants in camp, and as they were halting there for a couple of days, I borrowed them for the occasion and took them along with us, reaching the village about 3 p.m., the elephants following a mile or more behind, and as we could not wait for them we took up tracks, the cover not being very dense. We found the tiger had fallen down seven times in about 300 yards, and that he had bled heavily. We tracked cautiously on when the tracks turned up hill, and here we were at fault, the ground was hard and stony and no sign appeared. We made wide casts, but could not hit them off. As all of us were trackers, and all were well armed, we separated, my friend Mr. Stevens keeping with me. I following an old deer path that lead to some heavy forest, as my experience teaches me that tigers invariably use paths when they can. We went on to the top of a ridge and I saw there was a patch of tree jungle on the opposite side. I went down the side of this, and had not gone far before an exclamation from Stevens caused me to look up, and there was the tiger about 30 yards off looking at us. He did not seem very bad. I fired a careful shot at him, as did Stevens; he was hit, but strange to say, uttered no sound, nor did he at any future time, except once he bounded into some high grass that was between us, and I expected him to charge out, but he did not, so as some of our fellows might be near, and as I knew all would come up at the shots I shouted out in Hindustani, take care, take care, get up into trees, the tiger is wounded. Two of our Goorkhas were coming through the little patch of forest and heard the call out. One said, "the sahib says we are to climb up a tree," the other replied "never fear, the tiger won't come this way, he is wounded and must go down hill." The next instant they saw the tiger close to them, one fired and the tiger was on him with low wough. Poor chap, toolate, his companion fired a shot into the tiger who had seized the man by the breast, and the tiger fell; his victim tried to fly, but the tiger again caught him and tore him frightfully. The other men had now come up and the tiger was killed a few yards from his victim. Poor little chap, he had been frightfully torn, four ribs broken, lungs protruding, and dreadful gashes down the spine. I bound him up as carefully as I could, and sent a man to get an elephant. After some time the elephant arrived, and we put the wounded man on it, and got him up to Shillong, but he died four hours after reaching hospital. Gallant little fellow, not a cry, not a complaint did he make, from the time he was seized till his death, it was his fate, and he knew that his mistake had cost him his life. How I hated that tiger; all the pleasure of our sport was gone. The tiger was a brightly coloured male 9 foot 2½ inches, very fat, in tip top condition; the spring gun had bit him 4 inches too far back, though the wound must have eventually been fatal. My first bullet struck just under his right eye and passed down into his tongue, which accounts for his not growling when hit. I cannot close this paper without cautioning all sportsmen against following up wounded tigers on foot; a small compact body of five or six men and all armed and moving side by side can do so. Of course in the open two fellows who know each other can do this, but in cover it is not sufficient, and the difficulty of moving in the above formation through thick jungle renders your approach one of the slowest description. Under no circumstance should a wounded tiger be followed into high dense grass, and if possible, drag a rope over it like a cross line; if these are impossible leave him, and live to shoot another some other day.

For tiger shooting on foot I find the following battery ample: a double express 500 bore; a "double Metford carrying Metford shells of 12 gauge—the express for first and long shots; the Metford for close quarters.—*Asian.*

MURDER AT PALAVERAM.—A rather tragic occurrence transpired on Friday evening last at Palaveram resulting in the death of one of the cleaning boys employed at the Veteran Barracks. The deceased was indebted in a small sum of money to one Kithachiammah who, finding that the money was not forthcoming, engaged the services of four other cleaning boys, to whom she gave a rupee each and some drink, to waylay and strike the deceased, to which they only too readily consented. The deceased on returning home that evening from his work had to pass the house of his creditor, when an altercation arose, and the four mercenaries set upon deceased and struck him till he fell senseless, one of them availing himself of a mamooty hard by struck him a blow on the head which caused instantaneous death. An alarm being raised the police came to the spot, and arrested the parties, and the case is proceeding at the Cantonment Magistrate's Court.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CRUELLY ILL TREATING A GIRL.—At the Madras Police Court, on Wednesday morning, before Mr. R. P. Campbell, the case in which a young girl charged her husband, aunt, and elder sister with branding her with a hot iron, applying ground chillies to her eyes, &c., was called on and disposed of. Mr. D. Robertson, a passed Hospital Apprentice, attached to the Seegar Choultry, deposed that the girl was admitted into the Hospital on the 21st May, suffering from two ulcers, the result of burns, on each instep, of a superficial character, one inch long and about ½ inch broad. She was detained in Hospital for one day. The first prisoner denied any connection with the offence, alleging that he did not even know how the girl came to be tied up and beaten. The second prisoner urged that prosecutrix ate up all the sweets. She admitted, however, that her hands and legs were tied, and that she was beaten with a stick. The third prisoner urged much the same plea. His Worship convicted all three prisoners, and remarked that, though possibly the prosecutrix was a bad girl, and did make away with sweets, prisoners were not justified in their conduct. The first prisoner was sentenced to two months, the second to one month, and the third to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment. His worship said he should have dealt more severely with the latter, but that she had a little child under her arms, and he believed she had been influenced by her husband.

A SHEFFIELD contemporary seems to hint that his Satanic majesty has been taken great liberties within the town of cutlery of late. Anyhow it tells of how at a chapel tea-meeting the name of the Devil was pretty freely bandied about amidst hearty laughter. And curiously enough it was a gentleman who delights to prefix his name with the title reverend who thus facetiously alluded to the Prince of Darkness. We fear the dispensers of religion in Sheffield have become shockingly flippant. This we know is a grave charge to make—but what can we think when we are assured one of them is given to propounding conundrums? Nice samples of enigmas, too, he dealsin. Here is a specimen. He inquired, "What is the difference between temptation and eternity?" All his auditors gave it up, after the fashion of Christy Minstrel corner men. And then the "reverend" gentleman explained thusly:—"Why, temptation is a wile of the devil, and eternity is a devil of a while." Now, we would not have admitted this impious witticism into our columns had we not the solemn assurance of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* that it was the concoction of a minister of religion. Coming from such a source, however, it ought to be unobjectionable, though we shall leave our readers to form their own conclusions upon that point. Our idea is that if a costermonger or a Billingsgate fishporter—who are supposed to be as wicked as most men—had uttered it, they would have been accused of disgraceful profanity. But there, "That in the captain's but a choleric word which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

COST OF INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

(The Railway Record.)

WHEN the Government of India decided to take over the future construction of railways into its own hands, and eliminated the commercial element which formed three-fifths to four-fifths of the nature of such works, it was on the supposition that great economy would be effected in all future Indian lines. These undertakings have now been sufficiently long at work to furnish data for proving that the anticipations of those who advocated this policy have been justified by results or not. Mr. Juland Danvers' last report shows that the cost of lines of 5ft. 6in. gauge lines were made under most unusually difficult circumstances, and, since experience has been gained, such lines have been made for as low as £5,000 a-mile, as witness the extensions on the Bombay and Baroda Railway. While the Government or State lines at £9,000 per mile are as costly as the companies' lines, notwithstanding all the experience that has been gained. The apparent great cost of the State railways may in some measure be accounted for by the statement herewith, which is drawn from Mr. Juland Danvers' last report. From this statement it will be seen that the costs of establishments has been from 48, 42, and 33 per cent. on the cost of the work down to 17½, or on a average of 19-5-16 per cent., and the more expensive when compared with the charges on English railways (which never exceeds 5 per cent.) would be sufficient to make 700 miles of additional railways; even as compared with the establishments on some of the lines made by the companies in India the percentage for State railways is a most exorbitant charge; for, on the Sind Railway, the cost was only 6.67 per cent., as per statement annexed. It is well known that the monstrous cost of the establishments in the Indian Public Works Department, averaging 30 per cent., was such that no works undertaken for commercial or fiscal purposes could ever endure with a percentage and interest and dividends as they fall due.

Name of Railway.	Length in miles.	Construction stations, ballast, and laying rail per mile about	Preliminary Per and establishment on road per cost per mile.	cent. cost. p.c.
Punjab Northern	103	£13,500	£4,850	32½
Indus Valley	503	4,000	944	21
Wardha Valley	464	6,000	1,100	18½
Holkar	77	10,500	2,105	20
Nerbudda	364	8,500	4,000	48
Rajputana	400	3,300	585	17½
Calcutta & South Eastern	28	8,000	3,340	41¾
Bengal Northern	136	4,750	1,340	28¼
Sindia	742	2,250	628	28
Tirhut	90	2,500	648	26
Rangoon & Irrawaddy	206	2,000	600	30
Hathras Muthra	29	1,000	251	25
Nizam's	231	5,000	1,002	18

On an expenditure amounting to about £12,350,000 preliminary and establishment, changes cost £2,458,500, being equal to 19-5-16 per on cost.

According to the changes of English engineers, taken at 5 per cent. on cost construction	£ 12,450,000
5 per cent. on same	627,500
Preliminary and Parliamentary expenses Indian State Railways—2,250 miles plus £100	235,000
Total	£ 852,200
ABSTRACT.	
Indian establishment cost	£ 2,458,500
English charges	852,500
Excess	£ 1,606,000

Equal to about 700 miles of light railway.

SIND RAILWAY.

Date.	Capital expended. £ s. d.	Engineer's department, cost in England and India. £ s. d.	Engineering department per cent. on capital expended.
1855 } 1856 }	108,865 16 9	6,913 9 4	6·35
1857	115,671 5 10	9,588 15 3	8·27
1858	245,718 14 11	15,461 2 3	6·29
1859	275,330 2 4	20,746 12 11	7·53
1860	348,917 2 9	20,751 14 7	5·94
1861	277,600 7 10	18,091 1 8	6·51
	£1,372,303 9 8	£91,552 15 5	6·67

More recently the Bombay Government has entered into an agreement with the Kathiawar chiefs to make all their railways, charging 20 per cent, for establishments only, exclusive of subordinates. This means that for every 100 miles a charge is made equal to the cost of 20 additional miles when it ought not to exceed five miles. If this excess of charge goes throughout the whole expenditure on State railways it is not to be wondered at that they show such poor results as the cost for establishments is equal to from four to six years' interest at 5 per cent., when it should only be one year's.

A STORY is told of a certain person in Mandalay, once a prince, but now something else, and who we will name Pyash, which may not have been heard by some of our readers. When times were considerably better than they are looking now for Mandalay, and when such things as champagne and brandy were excluded from the royal bill of delicacies, a hanger-on of the court was despatched to Rangoon by the King in order to make some purchases for the royal household, amongst which confectionery was made an important item. Pyash, the lad who was most favoured by the monarch, showing at all times a particular liking for sweets of every description. This messenger had for some time past made himself unpleasant by asking for a grant of land adjoining his own estates, and which had been repeatedly refused. He arrived in Rangoon and made all his purchases, not forgetting the confectionery, and was thinking of returning to the master, when his attention was attracted by some beautiful cakes of scented soap in a shop window; and thinking that Pyash, the King's favourite, would be pleased with some of it, he purchased a few cakes of the brightest colours and returned to Mandalay. On the goods being opened out at the palace the soap was placed along with the confectionery, and Pyash being attracted by its colour and nice, delicate appearance, ordered some to be taken up to his own apartments. The next day he sent for the messenger in haste, and taking him into a private room informed him that he had eaten two of the pretty cakes, and yet could not bring himself to relish them; they had a nasty taste, and as he had felt particularly uncomfortable after the first mouthful, he would like to know what the man meant by bringing such trash to the court. He was informed that the cakes were not intended to be eaten, being nothing but English soap; and in order to keep the man's tongue silent on the subject, and for very shame, it is said, promised to use his influence with the King in procuring him the much coveted piece of land. But whether he kept his promise or no it is not known.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

NOTICES.

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,
4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.
TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,
Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.
COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.
TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.
Special care and attention is given to this department.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, is far in excess of any sarsaparilla in the market, and is a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. Rathoomal & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry & Co., Vepery, Madras; Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Chief Depôt, Fleet Street, London.

NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red Blue Wrappers, the old DR'S head in the centre, and the British Government Stamp affixed.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S KYNAST ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA
is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.
ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.
THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BY CULLA AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says,* "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two stimulates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond at the bottom of he bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Rogers & Co Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all esp oldier Firm in India

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
1, Rampart Row, W. F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. | PENANG. | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | MANILA.
AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | SHANGHAI.
RANGOON. | SOURABAYA. | HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCIS AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
O. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposit subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed ..... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Roondies made pay